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Robert Saudek Is Named Chief of Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division

Robert Saudek has been appointed chief of the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, effective December 12. Mr. Saudek, founding president of the Museum of Broadcasting in New York City, was one of the pioneers of television and is considered responsible for much of the gold in the "golden age of television."

The appointment of Mr. Saudek will provide a new chief for a division that was formed in 1978 as part of a general Library reorganization. It holds more than 75,000 titles in motion pictures and television dating from 1894 to the present. Its sound recordings number more than one million items, from an 1890 wax cylinder recording of an Indian chant to the latest releases. It maintains a film and television reading room and listening facilities for researchers in the Performing Arts Reading Room, both in the Madison Building, a Recorded Sound Reference Center and a recording laboratory, also in the Madison Building, and film vaults and a nitrate film conversion laboratory in Dayton, Ohio.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Harvard University, Mr. Saudek was a radio network official of both NBC and ABC in the 1940s. He was ABC's vice president for public affairs in 1951 when he joined the Ford Foundation as director of the Radio-TV Workshop. The outcome of that association was "Omnibus," which *TV Guide* called television's "biggest gamble," but which became one of the most honored series of the 1950s, presenting 166 programs, virtually all of them live. Mr. Saudek also produced "Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic," "S. Hurok Presents," and "Profiles in Courage." He has received 10 Emmy Awards and four Peabody Awards for his various productions, as well as the American Bar Association's "Silver Gavel" Award. His programs introduced to television a variety of performers such as Leonard

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Bernstein, Peter Ustinov, Mike Nichols and Elaine May, and Sir Kenneth Clark, to name only a few. Many of the programs were produced after he left the Ford Foundation in 1957 to form Robert Saudek Associates.

As president and chief executive officer of the Museum of Broadcasting from 1975 to 1981, Mr. Saudek created, staffed, and directed the nation's first museum devoted exclusively to broadcasting. The museum, located at 1 E. 53rd St. in New York City, has met with widespread public acceptance. In addition to his creative and administrative work in radio and television, Mr. Saudek has been a visiting lecturer in visual studies at Harvard University.

Mr. Saudek is a member of the International Radio and Television Society, of which he was president in 1951, and the British Academy of Film and Television, of whose American Friends group he is president. He is a present or past trustee of the Marlboro Music School and Festival and the original Carnegie Commission on Educational Television. He is a former president of the Radio and Television Executive Society and of the Bronxville (N.Y.) Board of Education. He served on the faculty of the Salzburg Seminar in American studies.

Mr. Saudek succeeds Erik Barnouw, first chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, who resigned in 1981.

Legislation Is Introduced to Study Public Lending Right

Legislation to establish a commission to study whether authors should be compensated when their books are borrowed from libraries was introduced by Senator Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland on November 18. A related article on this topic appears as an appendix to this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* (pp. 427–32).

In introducing the legislation, Senator Mathias said, "The concept of compensating authors for public lending of their work is not new. At last count, 10 nations, including West Germany and Great Britain, have set up the system, popularly known as a 'public lending right,' to compensate authors. I believe the time is ripe to study the desirability and feasibility of compensating authors in this country."

The commission would consist of 11 members, including the Librarian of Congress and 10 others appointed by the President: two authors, two publishers, three librarians, and three public members. It would make a preliminary report after one year and a final report after two years.

Senator Mathias said the commission would examine whether a public lending right system would be in the public interest, whether it would encourage authors to write, and whether such a system could be funded without adding financial hardship to libraries or discouraging reading.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

John William Cronin Dies

Former Processing Director Served Library for More Than 40 Years

John William Cronin, the former director of the Library's Processing Department, died following a long illness on November 24 in Washington, D.C. He was 78 years old.

John William Cronin

Mr. Cronin's long career at the Library, from which he retired in 1968, was marked by numerous national and international achievements in technical processing that were of benefit not only to the Library but to libraries everywhere. His efforts were directed constantly toward finding new, imaginative, and practical solutions to the technical problems that beset a large and complex library, and his ingenuity in utilizing personnel and facilities resulted in the undertaking of several major programs of enduring benefit.

A native of Lewiston, Maine, Mr. Cronin received

Lecture, Screening Celebrate National Children's Book Week

Two events marked this year's celebration of National Children's Book Week at the Library of Congress. A public lecture on November 16 by award-winning author Madeleine L'Engle, best known for her book *A Wrinkle in Time* (1962), drew a capacity audience to the Coolidge Auditorium. The next evening, the Library and ABC Entertainment celebrated the Washington debut of Cap'n O. G. Readmore, a self-educated cat who loves to read, with a special preview screening of ABC Television's "The Best Christmas Pageant Ever." Based on the popular book by Barbara Robinson, the December 5 broadcast of the show was accompanied by two special Cap'n O. G. Readmore spot announcements that encourage reading.

Sybille Jagusch, chief of the Children's Literature Center, talks with Madeleine L'Engle (top left), while Loretta Swit, star of the television special, and Squire D. Rushnell of ABC pose with Cap'n O. G. Readmore (top right). John Y. Cole, executive director of the Center for the Book, presents a talking book of The Best Christmas Peageant Ever, *furnished by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, to author Barbara Robinson during a panel discussion after the screening.*

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a bachelor of arts degree from Bowdoin College in 1925 and joined the staff of the Library in September of that year. Except for a brief absence in 1926–28 to attend Georgetown University Law School, from which he received the LL.B. degree in 1929, he served continuously at the Library in increasingly responsible positions. He was named assistant chief of the Card Division in 1932, chief of the division in 1939, assistant director of the Processing Department in 1940, and director in 1952.

The Library's card distribution service was a major interest of his, and its growth from a modest activity in 1930 to its present size and status reflects Mr. Cronin's concern and spirited leadership. He personally supervised the editing of the original 167-volume *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards*

and had major responsibility for the successful publication of all the other book catalogs that have followed. Without his untiring work, the monumental third edition of the *Union List of Serials* might not have appeared, and the task of publishing the retrospective *National Union Catalog* might not have been undertaken. The appearance of Library of Congress catalog card numbers in current publications, Library of Congress catalog entries in journals serving libraries and the book trade, and the enclosure by wholesalers and publishers of Library of Congress cards with books supplied to libraries are all programs which he either originated or vastly expanded. These are only a few of his remarkable and enduring achievements in cataloging and related services. The Library's accessions lists, cataloging rules, subject heading lists, and classification system benefited immensely from his intimate involvement.

The bold and imaginative way in which Mr. Cronin combined global acquisitions and shared cataloging to form the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging stands as one of his greatest achievements. His determination that the cataloging of titles for foreign national bibliographies could be utilized in this program was a most important forward step in international library cooperation.

The esteem in which he was held in his profession is evidenced by the fact that the American Library Association bestowed upon him its two highest awards. In 1961, he received the Margaret Mann Citation for outstanding professional achievement. In 1964, he was awarded the Melvil Dewey Medal for "recent creative professional achievement of a high order." In 1965, the Library of Congress honored him with its Distinguished Service Award for the strengthening of "the bibliographical services of the Library of Congress and the extension of these services to other libraries throughout the country and the world to the enduring benefit of scholarship."

Mr. Cronin's deep personal concern for the welfare of his staff, his integrity, and his warmth, together with his intense devotion to the institution and the profession he so unselfishly served earned him the respect and deep affection of all those who were associated with him.

Following his retirement in 1968, Mr. Cronin performed consultant services to local libraries. Later he devoted much of his time to gardening and to becoming a student of American history.

In 1938, Mr. Cronin married the former Esther Johnson, also an employee of the Library of Congress at that time. Mrs. Cronin died in 1971.

Funeral services for Mr. Cronin were held on Monday, November 28, at St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Washington, D.C., with interment following in Cedar Hill Cemetery. He left no immediate survivors.

JSCAACR Meets in Canada

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSCAACR) met in Ottawa, Ontario, on September 15–16. By the conclusion of this meeting some changes in membership of the committee went into effect. Frances Hinton of the Free Library of Philadelphia ended her term as the ALA representative and so also vacated the position of chair of JSCAACR. Jan Fullerton, National Library of Australia, resigned as the Australian representative.

As a result the committee is now made up of the following representatives. Since the position for Australia is vacant, a representative will be chosen by the Australian Committee for Cataloging, which speaks for the National Library of Australia, the Library Association of Australia, and the Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographic Services. British members are Joyce Butcher of the British Library, representing her library, and Eric Hunter of Liverpool Polytechnic, representing the Library Association. The Canadian member is Jean Weihs, Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology, Toronto, representing the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, which speaks for the National Library of Canada, the Canadian Library Association, and the Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation. U.S. members are Helen Schmierer, University of Chicago, representing the American Library Association, and Ben Tucker of the Library of Congress, representing his library. Editors are Michael Gorman of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and Paul Winkler who is retired from the Library of Congress.

The new chair of JSCAACR is Jean Weihs, the Canadian representative. JSCAACR made only very tentative plans for its 1984 meeting, which will probably be held in Great Britain.

Highlights of JSCAACR activity in relation to rule revision follow: (1) Optional provisions for transcribing almost all elements of bibliographic description in more than one language were approved. AACR 2 as printed limits such transcription to areas 1, 3, and 6. (2) Additional GMDs (general material designations) for material used by the visually handicapped were approved for the optional rule 1.1C1. These new GMDs include "braille," "music (braille)," "map (tactile)," and so forth. (3) Final approval of a new area 3 as an option in chapter 5 was given. This area will be used for recording musical presentation statements appearing on publications, for example, "miniature score." (4) The only Library of Congress rule revision proposals were for correction of an example used under 11.5D3 and correction of measurements used in the text of 11.5D4. These proposals were approved.

[*Ben R. Tucker*]

Czech, Russian Acquisitions Noted

The Library has acquired the rare Czech periodical, *Rozpravy Aventina,* published in Prague in 1925–32. The periodical, whose frequency reached 40 issues per year in the later volumes, was a publication of the renowned Czech publishing house, Otakar Štorch-Marien's *Aventinum.* The seven bound volumes contain a wealth of information about individual writers and Czech literary and cultural life in general. Together with *Listy pro umění a kritiku,* the periodical of the Melantrich publishing house (1933–37), which was also acquired recently, the Library now has almost complete sets of the two most interesting publishers' journals of prewar Czechslovakia. *Rozpravy Aventina* will be processed and made available to readers. [*George J. Kovtun*]

The Library has excellent resources, both in monographs and in journals, for the study of the Russian view of America, but there have been gaps in the fields of history, international relations, and economics. It has often been the case that, in this country, there has not been sufficient knowledge of the basic factors that have formed the Russian view of America, and it is not only necessary to learn how Americans have analyzed Russia but vice versa.

Following an effort to acquire materials that would fill those gaps, the Library has recently received microfilm of several significant monographs and of some journal articles dealing with the Russian reaction to America in the years before 1917. Among them have been the printed diary of a Russian bishop of the Alaskan and North American diocese, a survey of the role of the international grain trade in American-Russian relations, and a major bibliography of monographs, journals, and newspaper articles in Russian on agriculture throughout the world with copious references to Russo-American agricultural affairs.

One of the most interesting monographs is T. A. Machtet's *Iz amerikanskoi zhizni* [From life in America], based on the author's participation in an effort by a group of Russian political oppositionists to set up an agricultural commune in Kansas in the early 1870s. Themes from this experience were later used by Machtet in some of his works of fiction, and the commune itself has been the subject of rather extended discussions in both Russian and American historical works. Another participant was for a time in substantial contact with Lev N. Tolstoi and appears to have directed the latter's attention to some of the American communal settlements, such as those of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, commonly called the Shakers.

These films are being processed for addition to the Library's collections. [*Robert V. Allen*]

New Network Planning Paper Issued

Public/Private Sector Interactions: The Implication for Networking has been issued as Network Planning Paper No. 8 by the Library's Network Advisory Committee. This report contains the results of a committee program held on October 25–27, the principal impetus for which was the issuance by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) of its *Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services.* This topic was also a logical continuation of earlier program meetings on such subjects as ownership and distribution of bibliographic data, governance for a nationwide network, or document delivery.

As indicated by the title of this report, the advisory committee focused its deliberations on the aspects of public/private sector interactions related to networking and attempted to identify the problems and gaps in the NCLIS task force report in this area. In addition to specific reactions to certain principles and recommendations contained in the NCLIS report, the advisory committee made the following recommendations. First, NCLIS should prepare an inventory of past and current projects that have demonstrated the effectiveness and efficiency of public and private sector interaction, identify what made these particular projects successful, and develop guidelines for promoting or funding similar projects in the future. Second, NCLIS should review its existing reports, in particular the results of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, to identify potential projects which would promote and encourage public/private sector interaction.

Public/Private Sector Interactions: The Implications for Networking (ISBN–8444–0438–1) (48 p.) can be obtained for $5 a copy from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541.

Library of Congress Publications

Jefferson Catalog Reprinted

The University Press of Virginia, under the auspices of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, has issued a reprint of the five-volume *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson.* Compiled with annotations by E. Millicent Sowerby and published by the Library of Congress in 1952, this catalog of the finest American library of its time not only provides a full bibliographical listing of Jefferson's books but gives the circumstances under which he procured them, his reasons for purchasing them, the price he paid, and his comments on a work once he had read it.

This new edition, which is limited to 400 sets, makes available again a long out-of-print work that is considered essential to Jefferson studies. The five-volume, 2,536-page set (ISBN 0-8139-0986-4) may be purchased for $175 from the University Press of Virginia, Box 3608, University Station, Charlottesville, Va. 22903.

New Publications

The Austrian Law on Extradition and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. Washington, D.C., 1983. (ii, 166 p.) Prepared by Edith Palmer, this study is an analysis of the Austrian reform of extradition and mutual assistance law. Free upon request from the Library of Congress, Law Library, Washington, D.C. 20540.

The Card Catalogs of the Library of Congress: A Brief Description. (Revised ed.) ISBN 0-8444-0433-0. Washington, D.C., 1983. (v, 50 p.) Prepared by Barbara Westby and published in 1955, this work has been revised by William J. Sittig. Free upon request to libraries and institutions from the Library of Congress, Central Services Division, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Czechoslovak Private International Law. Washington, D.C., 1983. (76 p.) Prepared by George E. Glos, this study examines the choice-of-law rules contained in the 1964 Czechoslovak Law on Private International Law and expounded in the jurisprudence and legal writing of Czechoslovakia. Free upon request from the Library of Congress, Law Library.

The People's Republic of China: A Bibliography of Selected English-Language Legal Materials. Washington, D.C., 1983. (ii, 172 p.) Compiled by Jeanette L. Pinard, this bibliography contains 792 entries on legal materials concerning the PRC published in English since 1972 and some additional citations. Free upon request from the Library of Congress, Law Library.

Westerns. ISBN 0-8444-0420-9. This bibliography of selected westerns and frontier stories (available on disc, on cassette, or in braille for blind and physically handicapped individuals) lists books by format and describes them briefly. Free on request in large print or on disc (8⅓ rpm) from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Ongoing Publications

Accessions List: Eastern Africa. ISSN 0145-8736. Annual Publishers Directory, Monographs and Serials. Vol. 15, 1982. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director-LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

Accessions List: Middle East. ISSN 0041-7769. Vol. 21, No. 3. July-August 1983. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director-LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

Accessions List: South Asia. ISSN 0271-6445. Vol. 3, No. 8. August 1983. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director-LOC, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Accessions List: Southeast Asia. ISSN 0096-2341. Vol. 8, No. 5/6, pt. 2. September-October/November-December 1982. Continuing subscriptions are free to libraries upon request to the Field Director-LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

Braille Book Review. ISSN 0006-873X. Vol. 52, No. 5. September-October 1983. This bimonthly annotated listing of books added to the Library of Congress national braille collection also reports on free library services for the blind and visually handicapped readers, announces books on loan from independent agencies, and lists popular magazines produced in braille. Free on request from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

FLC Newsletter. ISSN 0014-5939. No. 127. August 1983. (9 p.) Free upon request from the Library of Congress, Federal Library Committee, Washington, D.C. 20540.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Hazardous Wastes (Non-Nuclear). ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 83-3). July 1983. Compiled by Pauline Hollmann, this guide lists basic reference sources to the scientific, technical, and political aspects of discarded, nonnuclear material which may pose a threat or hazard to human health or to the environment when handled improperly. Copies may be obtained free on request from the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, Science and Technology Division, Science Reference Section. Copies have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

STAFF NEWS

'Tis the Season to Be Sherlock

Sherlock Searcher is not particularly graceful when it comes to sneaking down chimneys in the middle of the night, but whatever he may have to do, he really enjoys providing books for the Library's patrons to read. He especially would like to provide those listed here, repeatedly requested but missing from their places on the shelves and not charged in the Central Charge File. Does anyone have an idea where any of them might be? If so, Sherlock's workshop is in Alcove 7, Main Reading Room, or you can call and leave a message with one of his elves on ext. 77427, Collections Management Division. (And Merry Christmas to you, too! Ho, ho, ho!)

- Banks, William L.
  The Black Church in the U.S. 1972. E185.7.B3
- Brawne, Michael
  The New Museum: Architecture and Display. 1966. NA6700.A1B7
- Friedman, Milton
  A Theory of Consumption Function. 1957. HB801.F7
- Guenon, Rene
  The Crisis of the Modern World. 1942. HM101.G84
- Harlow, Ralph Volney
  The History of Legislative Methods in the Period before 1825. 1917. JK1029.H3

- *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology.* Vol. 44. 1976. BF1.J575
- *Journal of Contemporary Asia.* Vols. 7–8. 1977–78. DS1.J65
- Macpherson, Crawford Brough
  The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke. 1962. JC153.M2
- *The Middle East Journal.* Vol. 33. 1979. DS1.M5
- Parnes, Sidney Jay.
  Creative Behavior Guidebook. 1967. LB1062.P3

Nathalie Krueger Retires

Nathalie S. Krueger, subject cataloger in the Subject Cataloging Division, retired on September 2 after completing 25 years of Federal service. Friends of Mrs. Krueger gathered for coffee in the East Dining Room of the Madison Building to honor her and presented her with an engraved pewter tray.

Mrs. Krueger began her Federal service with the U.S. Customs Bureau in 1957. In September 1958, she came to the Library of Congress as a shelflister in the Subject Cataloging Division. In 1960, she transferred to the Descriptive Cataloging Division. She returned to Subject Cataloging in 1965, specializing in the cataloging of French-language literature and history and classical languages and literature.

Mrs. Krueger and her husband will continue to make their home in the Washington, D.C., area and plan to travel frequently.

375 Staff Members Recognized At Semiannual Awards Ceremony

Three hundred and seventy-five staff members were recognized at the Semiannual Awards Ceremony in the Coolidge Auditorium on Tuesday afternoon, November 29. This biannual program recognizes the achievements of the Library staff and encourages dedication to and excellence of service. Recognition is given for length of service, quality increases, suggestions, and special achievements, and meritorious, superior, and distinguished service awards are presented on this occasion.

Welcoming remarks were made by John Hébert, who chairs the Incentive Awards Committee, and by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, who described some of the special achievements of the year. A musical prelude was offered by Elmer Booze of the Music Division, and additional selections were played by the U.S. Marine Band.

[The names of those persons who received special achievement and meritorious, superior, and distinguished service awards will appear in the next issue of Staff News in the LC *Information Bulletin.*]

Length of Service

Library of Congress employees are awarded service emblems in recognition and appreciation of faithful service to the Library and the citizens of the United States.

30 Years

Kenneth S. Alexander
Federal Research Division
Research Services

Fred M. Bindman
Special Materials Cataloging Division
Processing Services

Paul M. Downing
Government Division
Congressional Research Service

Elliott C. Finley
Central Services Division
Associate Librarian for Management

Ramon Gonzalez
Hispanic Law Division
Law Library

George Hatton Harshaw
Loan Division
Research Services

John J. Hanlon
Buildings Management Division
Associate Librarian for Management

William James Mack
Cataloging Distribution Service
Processing Services

James W. McConchie
Serial and Government Publications Division
Research Services

Myrl D. Powell
Subject Cataloging Division
Processing Services

Earl Rothermel
Federal Research Division
Research Services

Jane Tarulis
Serial Record Division
Processing Services

Thalia L. Taylor
Subject Cataloging Division
Processing Services

John F. Thomas
Collections Management Division
Research Services

Anton Wekerle
Near Eastern and African Law Division
Law Library

35 Years

Edmond Cahalane
Descriptive Cataloging Division
Processing Services

Andrew B. Gravatt
Federal Research Division
Research Services

Elizabeth Hightower
Descriptive Cataloging Division
Processing Services

Billy B. Howser
Personnel Security Office
Office of The Librarian

Gregory R. New
Decimal Classification Division
Processing Services

William A. Underdue
Preservation Office
Research Services

40 Years

Samuel C. Douglas
Central Services Division
Associate Librarian for Management

John A. Heath
Photoduplication Service
Associate Librarian for Management

Clarence Hubbard
Procurement and Supply Division
Associate Librarian for Management

Charles Stephenson (Retired)
Central Services Division
Associate Librarian for Management

Quality Increases

Additional within grade increases have been approved for the following Library of Congress employees in recognition of their sustained high quality performance.

Associate Librarian for Management

Jeanette Alicea
Juanita M. Austin
Violet N. Beauchamp
George E. Brenner
Gary D. Columbia
Jessica R. Harding
Donald Allen Jones
James A. Kepler
David D. Lombardo
Robert J. McDermott
Patricia A. Simms
Peter J. Watters
Sarah Worcester

Associate Librarian for National Programs

Arnold G. Bellefontaine
Carl Fleischhauer
James R. Herndon
James W. McClung
Michael M. Moodie

Congressional Research Service

Bessie E. H. Alkisswani
Alan W. Brown
Mary Nell Bryant
Anna Mae Carpenter
Linwood B. Carter
Vanessa A. Cieslak
Gail M. Coppage
Melanie D. Dalyai
Virgie D. Finley
Lynn T. Gore
Sharon K. Green
Deanna Hammond
Amy A. Knight
Warren W. Lenhart
Daniel Melnick
Andrew Mendelson
Mamie Earlene Muse
James R. Riehl
Patricia Schwarzwalder
Dale T. Shirachi

Copyright Office

Merleen Canty
Debra A. B. Case
Esther M. Cashion
Rebecca A. Coleman
Lucille Coltman Cook
Melissa Dadant
Robert A. Davis
Betty J. Dewees
Lorelei B. Fuller
Ruth M. Fulton
Rodney S. Hall
Paulette Hamilton
Dorothy P. Harden
Susan Linn Harley
Oliver C. Harwell, Jr.
Victor A. Holmes
Marilyn J. Kretsinger
MacDonald H. Leach
Eugene Levitzky
Nancy H. McAleer
Evelyn W. McCleaf
Debra K. Moore
Dennis B. Pearson
Marybeth Peters
Nanette Petruzzelli
Eric S. Reid
Mary L. Rembert
Joanna L. Roussis
Richard R. Shaw
Lyle B. Smythers
Francis E. Straker
Richard F. Strick, Jr.
Peggy J. Sullivan
C. Dawn Thompson
Linda C. Vocino
Lena Mae Walltower
Kenneth E. Williams
Gregory C. Wood
Irene R. Woolf
Christine Marie Yates

Law Library

Daryle B. Dade

Processing Services

Wilhelmina Avery
Alice L. Birney
Shirlena M. Butler
Yvonne I. Carter
Joan D. Faltot
Veronica M. Gillespie
Frank Leo Hicks
Oxana Horodecka
Simone Janine Jones
Benita Kiah
Ronald L. King
Justin M. Kniemeyer
Judy C. McDermott
Michael E. Moore
Dominick Mormino
Bluette A. Pasche
Joseph Powell, Sr.
Susan Hope Riedel
Richard John Thaxter
Michael M. Werlein
Ronald O. Wilson

Research Services

Phyllis M. Benjamin
Abram Boni
David P. Cabitto
Pirkko M. Johnes
Wendy A. Kehl
Don C. Marcin
Byron R. Mudge
Sarah M. Pritchard
Russell R. Ross
Norman H. Saunders
Suanne Z. Thamm
Mary Ann T. Urka

Suggestion Awards

An award for an idea submitted by an employee and adopted by the Library.

Regene C. Ross
Marcellus S. Todd

Staff Activities

Ellen Hahn of the General Reading Rooms Division and **Basil Manns** of the Automated Systems Office led a discussion of the Optical Disk Pilot Program at a luncheon gathering of research and systems staff of the Federal Judicial Center on November 10. Ms. Hahn opened the session with a slide presentation about the pilot program, followed by extensive discussion of the technology and the Library's plans for applying it for the storage and retrieval of print material.

Marlene McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division, spoke to a George Washington University senior citizen paralegal research class on Wednesday, November 23. She briefed the group on the

services of the Law Library, as well as computerized legal information retrieval. A brief tour of the Law Library Reading Room facilities, conducted by **Geoffrey Mott** and **Adeen Postar,** reference librarians, followed.

Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs, spoke to faculty and students at Columbia University on December 7 on "Reflections on a Year of ALA Presidency." Dr. Nemeyer served as ALA president from July 1982 through the Annual Conference in Los Angeles, Calif., this year.

In the Second Half of December

Wednesday, December 14

The Online Users Group will present a program on two of the newest members of the MUMS family with Pat Bernard of the Catalog Management and Publication Division discussing NUC Online and Catherine Garland of the Music Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division talking about Music Online. In the Whittall Pavilion at noon.

The Daniel A. P. Murray Afro-American Culture Association will offer a CBS News film entitled "The Black Soldier," narrated by Bill Cosby, which documents the history of the Afro-American in the armed forces. In the Mumford Room (LM 649) from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m.

Thursday, December 15

The Scholar's Colloquium will present a program with Mary A. Dean discussing "Ambition and Architectural Patronage in the Late Middle Ages." In the Woodrow Wilson Room at 2:30 p.m.

Saturday, December 17

"The Pennell Legacy: Two Centuries of Printmaking" opens in the Madison Gallery. Devoted to the work of Pennell himself and the extraordinary prints the Library has acquired through the Pennell Fund, the exhibition will run through May 27.

Tuesday, December 20

The WRA Choral Society will perform its traditional Christmas Concert. In the Mumford Room at noon.

The LCPA Special Interest Group for Poets and Writers will hold an open reading for original poetry, fiction, and other creative works. In the Page School, room LJ 309B, at 12:10 p.m.

Wednesday, December 21

The Red Cross Bloodmobile will visit the Library. Staff members wishing to donate blood should register with keyworkers in their divisions. In the Mumford Room from 7:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Thursday, December 22

The Copyright Chorale, under the direction of Joseph Miranda, will perform a concert of traditional Christmas music, including works by Handel and Fauré and a prelude by organist Ted Gustin. In the Atrium (first floor) of the Madison Building at noon.

The Library will conduct its annual carol sing for staff members and their families. In the Great Hall at 2 p.m.

For Heaven's Sake, a 1926 Paramount/Lloyd feature film starring Harold Lloyd, will be screened. No tickets are required, but seating is limited to 64, on a first-come basis. In the Mary Pickford Theater (third floor, Madison Building) at 5:30 and 7 p.m.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Marsha Collins, staffing clerk (typing), GS-5, Pers R&P, 30749; Donald Dulchinos, research assistant, GS-7, CRS S, 30582; Jimmy Haritos, administrative officer, GS-11, Bldgs, 30448; Joanne Orndorff, senior specialist secretary, GS-5, CRS S, 30625; Herminia Smith, cataloger (trainee), GS-7, Cop Cat, 30466; Brenda Watson, cataloger (trainee), GS-7, Cop Cat, 30469.

Temporary Appointments: Ethel Barbee, administrative clerk (typing), GS-4, CRS MAS, 30571; Martha Bauer, clerk-typist, GS-4, Ch Lit, NP; Nancy Vogt, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G114A.

Reappointment: Nita Archie, input technician, GS-4, Desc Cat, 30586.

Promotions: Ella Arterberry, CRS EPW, to section secretary and bibliographic assistant, GS-6, Afr/ME, 30622; Arvell Giles, to bindery and finish worker, XP-8, CS, 30682.

Temporary Promotions: Desiree Grant, CRS MAS, to library technician, GS-4, CRS C, 30559; Raymond Joyner, CRS ARS, to library technician, GS-4, CRS C, 30559.

Resignations: Rosemary Anderson, Plan & Dev; Reginald Brogsdale, CMP; Mary Lewin, ASO; Jennifer Simon, CRS ENR; Frederick Stevens, CRS AIS.

APPENDIX

Public Lending Right

A Symposium at the Library of Congress

by John Y. Cole
Executive Director, The Center for the Book

"Will the money to pay for public lending right be taken out of library budgets? The answer must be no—and nobody is saying it should be. If that would happen we would be working against readers, and working against readers is working against writers."
—William B. Goodman, September 29, 1983

Public lending right (PLR) is the notion that authors are entitled to be compensated for the multiple uses of their books in libraries. On September 29, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress sponsored a symposium on Public Lending Right—what it is, how it works in the 10 countries in which it is in effect, and ways in which the concept might or might not be workable in the United States. The meeting, one in a series on contemporary issues in the book community, was organized by the Center for the Book to bring authors, librarians, and government officials together for an objective discussion before more formal consideration of the idea takes place in the United States. During the symposium, it was announced that Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland, chair of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, plans to introduce a bill to create a commission to report to Congress on the merits and demerits of establishing a public lending right system in the United States. [*Editor's Note:* Such legislation was introduced on November 18.] In the United Kingdom, a bitter and protracted controversy between authors and librarians preceded the enactment of a public lending right system, which went into effect last year. The Center for the Book hopes that the objective, cordial atmosphere that characterized the serious discussions at its September 29 symposium will prevail as the public lending right idea is studied in the United States.

This article summarizes the remarks of the principal speakers and the discussions at the symposium. The Center for the Book's projects and programs are made possible by private contributions from individuals and organizations. It is grateful to the following for grants and contributions to support the Public Lending Right symposium: the Council on Library Resources, Inc., the Cultural Department of the British Embassy and the British Council, and Scandinavia Today.

Introduction

John Cole explained that the purpose of the symposium was to provide a deeper understanding of public lending right and to begin the education process about PLR that was needed among all parts of the book community. He cited the spring issue of *Library Trends*, which was devoted to PLR, as the stimulus for the meeting and welcomed four of the contributors to the issue: Perry D. Morrison, Dennis Hyatt, George Piternick, and Thomas Stave. Moderator Paul Goldstein, professor of law at Stanford University Law School, pointed out that the symposium had been structured to expose major issues concerning PLR, but that it was only the first step in exploring a topic that involved powerful and important questions of public policy.

A Brief History of the Idea

Thomas Stave outlined the history of public lending right, noting that it was not even suggested in print until 1920 nor enacted in any country until after World War II. In each of the 10 nations where it is now law, PLR was intended to accomplish three specific purposes, in varying degrees of emphasis: (1) to grant to authors what was perceived as their right to benefit from library loans of their books, (2) to provide a kind of social security for an underpaid group of writers, and (3) to assist in the survival of a national literature.

The first PLR system was established in Denmark in 1946. Other plans have been enacted into law in Norway (1947), Sweden (1954), Finland (1961, implemented in 1964), Iceland (1967), the Netherlands (1971), the Federal Republic of Germany (1972), New Zealand (1973), Australia (1974), and the United Kingdom (1979, implemented in 1982). PLR schemes vary widely. The only feature the 10 systems have in common is that payments to authors come from the government. In no case do library users pay a fee directly. In only one of the 10 countries, the Federal Republic of Germany, is the PLR statute part of the copyright law. Other variations include the amount and method of payment, the basis for computing the payment, and who receives the payment. In Norway and Finland, for example, no direct payment is made to individual authors. Payment instead goes to a writers' collective which determines the kinds of payments to be made to authors and other contributors to the book.

In conclusion, Mr. Stave noted that two conditions contributing to the success of public lending right abroad do not prevail in the United States. First, U.S. literature is in no way threatened by foreign book imports. Second, our political climate "is not receptive

to the introduction of new forms of social welfare." Moreover, the United States does not have a strong tradition of government support for culture. For these reasons, he felt that the authors' strongest argument was the assertion that the public lending right was a natural right of authorship.

Legal Aspects in the United States

Dorothy Schrader, general counsel of the U.S. Copyright Office, explained that the Copyright Office has no position on the merits of a public lending right. No bill is pending in Congress. She did note, however, that technically there is "a public lending right of sorts" in the United States, as copyright owners have the exclusive right to lend copies of a work as long as the work is not sold. An effort is now under way in Congress to establish a commercial lending right for sound recordings. Her personal opinion is that if copyright is to be the vehicle of authors' compensation, "the establishment of a public lending right in the United States probably hinges on the outcome of the lending battles now being fought in the commercial arena between producers (who also represent creative artists), distributors, and retail specialty stores." Moreover, authors will have to become more energetic on the issue and enlist new allies, probably publishers, if they are to succeed. Finally, she raised a practical consideration "not related to the justice of the authors' claim." The "sheer size" of the United States and the decentralization of U.S. libraries and educational institutions will make it much more difficult to institute a PLR system here than in the smaller and more centralized nations of Europe.

Perspective of American Authors

Author Robert Caro, former president of the Authors Guild, announced that the Authors Guild Council, which represents 6,000 authors in America, has formally decided to campaign for the enactment of some form of public lending right in the United States. The justification is "fair payment for use," and the guild intends to mobilize and educate its members about the need for PLR and "the difference it could make in their lives." Ample evidence for the need, he explained, is in the results of a 1981 study of authors' incomes carried out by the Columbia University Center for Social Studies: the average American author—a contemporary writer who has had at least one book published—earns an annual income of less than $5,000 from writing. But the "simple justice of the case" was more important than the money. Authors should be paid for the use of their books, and this includes use through libraries. This argument was echoed by William Goodman, editorial director for David Godine, Publisher, who stated "the issue is the survival of

Robert A. Caro

culture. Culture does not survive, or flourish, if we are talking about books, unless writers flourish."

Mr. Caro deplored the mistrust between writers and librarians that developed in the United Kingdom over the PLR issue. "It would be quite a waste if we had to go through the same dreary scenario in the U.S. Moreover, we shouldn't be fighting at all. Books are threatened. We are all on the same side. We need to work together to develop a fair scheme for compensating authors for the multiple use of their copyrighted book in libraries." He felt that the lack of knowledge and experience in the United States regarding PLR might be a good thing, for "we can all start together."

John Sumsion, registrar for Public Lending Right in the United Kingdom, noted that in her new book, *A Guide to Public Lending Right* (1983), British author Bridget Brophy, a leader in the PLR movement, suggested the use of the term "authors lending right" instead of "public lending right." She feels "authors lending right" is more accurate and that it might be less controversial. U.S. author Anne Edwards, current president of the Authors Guild, endorsed this new name. She also reiterated Mr. Caro's remarks, explaining that while the Authors Guild did not yet have a specific plan in mind, it was committed to work "as long as it takes" to obtain a public lending right in the United States. First of all, authors need educating about PLR. But they also need to realize "that a scheme can be found that won't cut off what little government funding now exists for libraries and for writers." Barbara Tuchman could not see how PLR could harm libraries. She did, however, remind everyone that "libraries could not exist without authors."

Paul Goldstein and Anne Edwards

Perspective of American Librarians

Robert Wedgeworth, executive director of the American Library Association, explained that it was extremely difficult to speak about a topic "which has elicited no serious discussion within the American library community and on which my association has taken no official position." He therefore offered his comments as personal observations. He first described the U.S. public library community, which consists of about 8,000 public libraries (excluding branches and other subdivisions). Half of these libraries serve populations of fewer than 50,000 persons. The "fragility of the public library enterprise" is especially obvious in its funding, which often is uncertain and inadequate. Approximately 85 percent of public library funding comes from local sources. This sum is supplemented by 10 to 12 percent from state governments and five to seven percent from the Federal Government.

Controversy about public lending right has occurred, he noted, because it has been very common for authors, in advancing the PLR concept, "to characterize the library and its lending service as inimical to their interest." This "understandable and highly emotional argument" has taken place "in the absence of any significant data on the role and influence of the library market on the sale of books." He pointed out that libraries support authorship in many different ways in addition to buying books, including the sponsorship of awards, public readings, and other programs that enhance the visibility of authorship and express its importance.

Mr. Wedgeworth felt that librarians would generally support almost any measure that is intended to bring benefits to the condition of authorship as long as library funding is not diminished. It is also reasonable to assume that librarians "will fight vigorously to defend

Robert Wedgeworth

the principles, benefits, and operations of public libraries." He was pleased that this symposium was being held, for it gave the groups present an opportunity to frame the issues for public discussion. As PLR is explored, certain questions must be clearly answered. Why is PLR necessary and appropriate? Will the benefits go to those who need them, the "targeted beneficiaries?" Are there acceptable alternatives that would promote and enhance authorship? Finally, there were two conditions that, if met, "would be helpful in avoiding a major confrontation between librarians and authors." First, proposed PLR measures should not be construed as library programs at all. Instead the emphasis should be on enhancing authorship. Second, as a Federal program, PLR should be funded and administered separately from library programs.

Lester Asheim expressed doubt that library borrowing interfered with book sales, and agreed with others that a great deal more information is needed about the interplay between books and their readers and purchasers. Robert Wedgeworth noted that current research shows book borrowers to be heavy book purchasers. He also announced that the American Library Association had just signed a contract with the National Center for Educational Statistics to design a more effective data compilation system that would provide some of the needed information.

Toni Carbo Bearman suggested that there were two basic questions that symposium participants and others should focus on when discussing PLR: Is such a support system for authors "in the public interest"? And, if so, who will pay for such a system?

Agnes Griffin posed another question: Can PLR be applied to academic and research, school, and other libraries besides public libraries? Thomas Stave noted that in theory payments could come from the circulation of books in any kind of library depending, of course, on the type of PLR system adopted. In fact, the PLR system in Denmark includes both public and school libraries, and the greatest beneficiaries are the authors of school texts because their books circulate the most.

Public Lending Right in Continental Europe

Dennis Hyatt outlined how PLR works in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany, drawing on an article by Ole Koch, assistant director, State Inspection of Public Libraries, Copenhagen, Denmark, in the spring 1981 issue of *Library Trends* and on a September 12 letter from Mr. Koch to the Center for the Book. The various systems are diverse, and the administration of each is complicated, but each is workable. Furthermore, no one has ever suggested seriously that any of the schemes be repealed or that PLR is a "bad idea." But "do these schemes work for the purposes for which they were enacted?" Mr. Hyatt cited copyright protection, cultural encouragement, and author security as the basic purposes and asserted that their fulfillment "is still an open question." For example, "there is no evidence that any book has ever been written because of a PLR scheme, or that one has not been written because of the absence of such a scheme. Nor will any author become rich because of PLR."

Are the PLR schemes in continental Europe a model for the United States to follow? Mr. Hyatt thinks not. The United States is too much larger and culturally diverse than these countries for it to profit greatly from their experience. Another difference is that libraries in Europe are far fewer in number, more centralized, but more heavily used than in the United States. In his view, if the PLR idea is deemed to be in the public interest in the United States, it might be simpler to establish an "authors' recompense," an automatic grant to authors directly from the Federal Government. Libraries would not be involved at all.

Public Lending Right in the United Kingdom

John W. Sumsion described how the new British system worked, emphasizing its practical feasibility. Even though the scheme involves an approach which could be called "illogical, insular, and legally isolationist. . . it is gloriously workable." The system is based on loans from public libraries. Annual payments are made to authors and illustrators. Publishers, translators, and editors are excluded. There also are detailed rules for "eligible books," for example, at least 32 pages if chiefly of prose, 24 pages if mostly of poetry or drama. Payments are made from a separate government grant, which also supports administration of the system, including the costs of sampling loans in 16 major libraries. Modern computer technology and sampling techniques are used: "We now have a fully satisfactory way of calculating PLR remuneration in respect of books borrowed from public libraries. The objections to PLR as being infeasible or impractical have been completely overcome by using the latest available library computing technology."

The first payment under the British system will take place next February. Mr. Sumsion offered to assist interested parties in the United States in developing a plan for an American PLR scheme, pointing out that there are common problems to be faced in spite of the obvious cultural and governmental differences. In his view, the acrimony in Great Britain which preceded the enactment of PLR, and which occurred between authors' groups as well as between authors and librarians, was exacerbated by the lack of factual information and "political factors."

Alternatives to Public Lending Right

George Piternick explained that he was uncomfortable with two assumptions that many people at the symposium apparently shared. The first was the basic notion of a "right" to compensation. "Right" is a word and concept that he finds difficult to explain and translate into public policy. The second assumption, already mentioned by others, is that the effect of the circulation

John W. Sumsion

Barbara Tuchman

of books through libraries inevitably and invariably harms authors.

Mr. Piternick briefly described several "alternatives" to public lending right, other methods through which the importance of authorship could be recognized by libraries and by society. Libraries, for example, could pay augmented prices for books, or they might refrain from buying new books during their period of maximum sales, for example, the first year of publication. A more attractive idea was the exclusion, by the government, of authors' royalties and fees from income taxation, at least up to a specified amount. This plan, he emphasized, avoids "pointing the finger" at libraries and would allow all authors to benefit, not just the authors of bestsellers and trade books. It also would avoid sampling and all its inherent difficulties. Finally, there were two other methods which, while perhaps better suited to countries other than the United States, should at least be mentioned: government grants that would match an author's income from his or her earnings and fees and direct fellowships or grants-in-aid to authors from the government.

Harold Cannon of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) offered several observations. He noted the limited but focused nature of the U.S. Government's support of the arts and humanities, pointing out the difference between merit-based programs, such as those administered by NEH and the National Endowment for the Arts, and the entitlement programs represented by PLR in other countries. He observed that in the United States the emphasis is on helping "beginners," or at least those creative artists in need of support who apply for assistance. One difficulty with certain PLR schemes now in effect, it seemed to him, was their prejudice in favor of well-established writers who no longer needed help.

Final Observations

Moderator Paul Goldstein put the day's discussions into a realistic perspective with several final comments. In spite of several obvious differences of opinion, he was impressed by the agreement of those present on one fundamental point: the need for society to encourage the greatest possible "production and consumption" of the written word. This is a "shared aim" of authors, librarians, copyright experts, publishers, and readers. Moreover, even though many caveats were raised, the answer of the assembled group to Toni Carbo Bearman's question whether PLR is in the public interest seemed to be yes. Yet it was probable that others in society would not see PLR as a priority item. Therefore, those favoring PLR must emphasize their "shared aims" in demonstrating to the nation that cultural goals are at least as important, in the long run, as other national goals. The availability of funds to support a PLR system depends on the development of such a "national consensus."

Mr. Goldstein also pointed out that more questions had been posed than answered, and that many of them stemmed from the empirical question, "Are authors properly compensated?" He agreed on the need for research on this and other topics discussed during the day, but also felt there were other useful ways of thinking about the topic that did not have to await the results of research studies.

For example, if the determination is made that some sort of a public lending right system is desirable in the United States, there are two extreme, hypothetical models that would help planners ascertain the consequences of choosing various methods. Under the "social insurance model," all professional writers would receive a specified subsidy, regardless of their "production." At the opposite pole, the "copyright model" compensates authors only for the use of their produced works. Each model has different advantages and disadvantages in the context of U.S. governmental and cultural traditions. But the model that is selected, which probably falls somewhere between the "social insurance" and the "copyright" extremes, will shape other important elements in the system. For example, which Congressional committee will have jurisdiction? Who pays—the Government or the consumer? How will the payment be made? Who collects—individual authors or societies representing all authors? Finally, the public policy dimension of PLR already is being affected by the new computer and video technologies that have made the

Eileen Cooke and Richard Kleeman

physical book, in certain circumstances, an "artificial distinction." There are now many libraries that contain no books, and the definition of "publication" is changing rapidly. When writers deposit their word-processed texts in data bases for publication on demand, a whole new method of royalty payments will have to be devised. In other words, the wider and most essential concern ahead of those concerned with the PLR concept is with the use of an author's words in all formats.

Participants

Guests

Lester Asheim, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Toni Carbo Bearman, Executive Director, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science
Harold C. Cannon, Director, Division of Research Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities
Robert A. Caro, Authors Guild of America
Eileen Cooke, Director, American Library Association Washington, D.C., Office
Ann Eastman, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Anne Edwards, President, The Authors Guild
Hardy Franklin, Director, Martin Luther King Library, Washington, D.C.
Paul Goldstein, Professor, Stanford University Law School
William B. Goodman, Editorial Director, David R. Godine Publisher
Agnes Griffin, Director, Montgomery County Department of Public Libraries
Peter Heggie, Executive Secretary, The Authors Guild Inc.
Dennis Hyatt, Law Librarian and Associate Professor, University of Oregon
Richard Kleeman, Association of American Publishers
Deanna Marcum, Program Officer, Council on Library Resources, Inc.
Perry D. Morrison, Professor Emeritus, University of Oregon
William Z. Nasri, School of Library and Information Science, University of Pittsburgh
Ralph Oman, Chief Counsel, Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks
George Piternick, Professor Emeritus, School of Librarianship, University of British Columbia
Lelia B. Saunders, Director, Arlington County Department of Libraries
Thomas Stave, Assistant Professor and Head Documents Librarian, University of Oregon
John W. Sumsion, Registrar, Public Lending Right, Great Britain
Barbara Tuchman, Authors League of America
Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director, American Library Association

Library of Congress:

The Librarian of Congress and Mrs. Boorstin
Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs
John Y. Cole, Executive Director, Center for the Book
Linda Cox, Staff Assistant, Center for the Book
Lewis I. Flacks, Policy Planning Adviser, Copyright Office
Richard E. Glasgow, Assistant General Counsel, Copyright Office
David E. Leibowitz, Policy Planning Adviser, Copyright Office
Waldo H. Moore, Associate Register of Copyrights for Special Programs
Harriet L. Oler, Senior Attorney Adviser, Copyright Office
Dorothy Schrader, General Counsel, U.S. Copyright Office
Elizabeth Stroup, Director for General Reference

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